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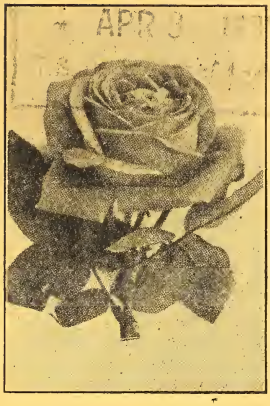
Hardy Bedford Grown



EVERGREENS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

BEST EVERBLOOMING ROSES

HARDY RHODODENDRONS

FLOWERING SHRUBS

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES

Phone Lex. 0274 **Bedford, Mass.**

(Where Your Father Purchased)

Members Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association
" New England " "
" American " "

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LOCATION

Our office and nursery are located on the Bedford-Concord Road, one mile from Bedford Center and three and one-half miles from Concord. To reach us from Boston, which is 15 miles distant, drive through Arlington, thence through Lexington to Bedford. From Lowell which is 12 miles distant, drive through Billerica to Bedford. Motor Busses from Arlington Heights or Concord, via Bedford, pass the nursery at frequent intervals.

Purchasers should state plainly the mode of conveyance by which stock should be forwarded. Otherwise we exercise our judgment. For delivery by motor truck, a cartage charge will be made in accordance with size of load and distance to be hauled. All prices given, are for the stock at the nursery, and freight or express charges are payable by customer.

Block of Young Evergreens

QUALITY STOCK

THE best tree or plant is not necessarily the one which, when it is received by the planter, is the largest or most rugged in appearance, but rather one which has been produced under the most severe climatic conditions. Such trees and plants are ours. Our nurseries are located in one of the coldest sections of New England, and while it requires more time, and is connected with more difficulty to produce nurserystock here than in warmer climates, we can confidently say, that the stock which we produce, is without question as hardy as can be obtained, and such as will give lasting satisfaction to the planter. A tree or plant produced in Bedford, should not only live, but it should thrive wherever it is planted.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Terms are cash, excepting by special agreement.

A Discount of 5% is allowed for cash with order.

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to quality, description or productiveness, of any nursery stock that we sell. The only guarantee that we make is that our stock is alive at time of shipment and true to name. **No complaints will be considered that are not made within ten days after receipt of order.** Any stock ordered from this list, found untrue to name, will be cheerfully replaced at the first favorable opportunity for planting, after it has been found not as ordered.

Time for Planting. All hardy trees and plants of any description can be safely transplanted in the Spring as soon as frost leaves the ground, and usually as late as about June 1st. Also during the period beginning September 15th and continuing until the ground becomes frozen. Evergreen trees and shrubs can further be safely handled during August.

While we give our best efforts to produce and furnish high grade trees and plants and do not attempt to pose as landscape architects, we are always happy to give such assistance as we can to customers in making the proper selection of what to plant, and advice as to the care of plants, and we respectfully invite correspondence pertaining to problems of interest to planters.

The sizes of trees and shrubs named in the following pages are such as are usually preferred by planters. If desired we can generally supply larger or smaller sizes and will quote prices on application.

All stock selected and marked by customer at the Nursery will be charged for in accordance with its value. Prices in this list will **not** govern such stock.

It is our desire that all stock purchased of us shall give the best of satisfaction and our interest does not cease when goods are shipped or payments collected. We ask that all will feel free in calling or writing us pertaining to any assistance we can give,—not only before an order is given, but afterwards as well.

Visitors are always cordially welcome, but we ask the indulgence of parties calling during our busy Spring and Fall months, when it is quite impossible for us to devote as much time as we should wish in showing our Nurseries. The most courteous treatment possible, however, will always be given to those who favor us by calling.

The stock offered in this list is, we believe, absolutely free from all injurious insects or diseases, and all shipments are accompanied by **Certificate of Inspection,** both State and Federal.

Note: **We have no Agents,** and anyone representing himself as such should be prosecuted as an imposter.

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.
Bedford, Mass.
Phone: Lexington 0274.

ABOUT EVERGREENS

FOR many reasons the use of Evergreens has, within late years, increased rapidly. The Planter finds, that by the use of evergreen material, he obtains the most permanent effect, it being as attractive in winter as in the summer. Evergreens more than any other trees, lend a warmth to the winter landscape. Evergreen plantings near dwellings, are appreciated because of their special prominence during the winter months when Deciduous stock is devoid of foliage. In winter Evergreens offer a shelter from the wind better than do Deciduous trees, for which reason they are much appreciated by the birds, who also feed upon the seeds of many varieties.

All nursery stock when set out, should receive some after care, but that required by Evergreens. is in no way more difficult than the after care of any other plantings.

Because of the ever increasing demand for Evergreens, we have, especially since the Federal Horticultural Board proclaimed a complete embargo on all foreign trees and plants, devoted our best efforts to the production of such varieties of Evergreen stock, especially the dwarfer and finer sorts, which previous to the embargo, were imported annually in large quantities, and today, after several years of effort, we are in a position to supply a very complete assortment of Evergreen material, which, more than the formerly imported stock, is of undisputed hardiness. The following listed varieties include practically all of the more generally used sorts which can satisfactorily be grown in this climate. We have attempted to grow many handsome sorts not listed, but finding them unsatisfactory because of their inability to withstand the severe climatic conditions of New England, we have eliminated them from our list, and offer only such as we can confidently recommend for general planting.

PRUNING OF EVERGREENS

No tree or plant responds more easily to pruning than does an Evergreen, and there is no variety of Evergreen whose beauty cannot be enhanced by judicious pruning, shearing or dis-budding. Even the very symmetrical Irish Juniper can be made more symmetrical if a stray little protruding twig is shortened, a globe Arbor Vitae can be made more globular if gently sheared, a common Arbor Vitae can be made very dense if clipped or sheared. A Hemlock, a Norway Spruce or a White Pine, even though they are trees which intend to grow tall, can be kept low and will become very dense if carefully clipped. A blue Spruce, a Concolor Fir or a Dwarf Mugho Pine which shows a tendency to become open in growth, can be made to become dense, simply by dis-budding, or removing in the spring, preferably when the young growth is about an inch long, the terminal bud from each branch.

A planting or group of dwarf Evergreens can be kept attractive if each specimen is treated individually with pruning, while if pruning is neglected, the best effect is lost in a few years when many plants will become too open to be beautiful, and some will even become too tall for the best effect.

Pruning should be done annually, beginning the first Spring after planting. While pruning in the Spring is usually best, it may be done in the Fall when the plants have finished their growth, but should never be done late in Summer, as it would have a tendency to cause a late growth which will not become sufficiently ripe before Winter, and consequently be apt to "burn" or become winter-killed. To prune properly is not difficult. Try it, and watch the result, and you will soon become an expert.

PLANTING OF EVERGREENS

Evergreens do not particularly need rich soil, in fact, they will succeed where the quality of soil is too poor to properly sustain Deciduous trees, or shrubs, but they, never-the-less, thrive best and look best, when grown upon a moderately good soil.

If the question is the planting of a number of dwarf Evergreens in a variety of sorts and on a given space, the bed to be planted should first be outlined. This is easily done by making a mark on the ground or lawn, as the case may be, possibly with the aid of a rake or hoe handle. Then cover the ground or space to be planted, with about two or three inches of barn dressings if same can be had. Otherwise use Vigoro, sheep manure or similar material, covering the ground to the depth of one half inch, and spade over the bed, digging it about eight inches deep, taking care that the fertilizer is well mixed with the soil as too much of the same coming in contact with the roots of the plants will prove injurious. Chemical or other commercial fertilizers are of little use, and should be used very sparingly if used at all. Avoid lime where Evergreens are planted.

When the ground has been well prepared, level off the bed and again outline it carefully. Then place the plants in an upright position on top of the bed, setting them preferably about two and one half or three feet apart, and irregularly, avoiding straight lines, and arranging them

in a manner to obtain the best effect with the material at hand. When all the plants have been placed and arranged to suit, plant each specimen where it is standing, digging a hole sufficiently deep and wide to accommodate the ball of roots and earth without crowding, and setting it a trifle deeper than it was standing before being dug from the nursery rows. Previous to this however, and before removing the burlap which is wrapped around the roots and ball of earth, immerse the ball in water, or apply water until the ball of earth and roots is thoroughly saturated. After allowing the water to drain for a few minutes, remove the burlap carefully, without unnecessarily breaking the ball of earth or disturbing the roots, and proceed with the planting. When earth has been filled in about the roots, it should be packed down firmly, and care should be taken that each plant is placed in an upright position, and, if there is any difference, the side of the plant which is prettiest, should be turned towards the outside of the bed. Where running water is at hand, it is best to completely finish planting before watering, and after the bed is properly raked off and edged off, apply water until the ground has been thoroughly soaked to a depth of perhaps two feet, while if water must be carried, it is best to apply it to each plant when the hole around it is only half filled with earth. A thorough watering while planting, or immediately after planting, is most important. If the weather is warm and dry, it is well to apply water at intervals of a few days until the plants have become somewhat re-established. An occasional heavy watering during the first season after planting will prove beneficial.

WATERING OF EVERGREENS IN LATE AUTUMN

Evergreens, being "always green" will unlike deciduous plants, on warm and windy days during the winter, lose a great deal of moisture by evaporation through the leaves. This moisture must be replaced through the roots, and in order to prevent withering or drying up of the plants, it is well to apply a liberal amount of water just before the ground becomes frozen. Frequently so-called winter-killing of Evergreens, is due simply to the absence of moisture.

GOLD MEDAL

EVERGREEN TREES

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations indicate the comparative heights of the various sorts as attained by specimens in group-plantings where proper pruning or shearing is given, rather than the maximum growth formed in individual specimens planted singly.

V. D. Very dwarf. M. Medium.
D. Dwarf. T. Tall.

	Each	Per 10
Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir) T. A rapid growing tree, with dark green sweet scented foliage. Prefers a somewhat moist soil. Unless regularly pruned, it is inclined to become open and to lose its lower branches early.		
4 to 5 ft.		$7.50
" **concolor** (Blue Fir) T. A beautiful tree if well grown. Foliage large, and in some specimens silver-blue in color. Good for lawn planting.		
3 to 4 ft.		10.00
6 to 9 ft. specimens		$12.00 to $15.00

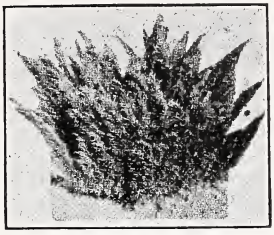
Fraser's Silver Fir

" **fraseri** (Fraser's Fir or Silvery Balsam) T. A very handsome tree. Foliage dark green above and silvery underneath.		
18 to 24 in.		2.50
2 to 3 ft.		4.00
" **veitchi** (Veitch Fir) T. An attractive tree of irregular growth. Foliage very large, dark green above and silvery underneath.		
18 to 24 in.		3.00
2 to 3 ft.		5.00

	Each	Per 10
Chamaecyparis filifera (Thread Retinospora) M. Foliage dark green. Branches slender, string-like and drooping.		
18 in.	3.00	
" **obtusa** (Obtuse leaved Cypress) M.		
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	
" **pisifera** (Pea fruited Cypress) M. Like the above, a very handsome tree when pruned to become or remain dense. Foliage a good green.		
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00	
" **Pisifera aurea** (Golden Pea fruited Cypress) M. In growth like the preceeding, but with bright yellow foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00	
" **Plumosa** (Plume Cypress) Dense, dark green and feathery foliage. A very beautiful evergreen if sheared occasionally.		
18 to 24 in.	3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	4.50	
" **Plumosa aurea** (Golden Plume Cypress) A form of above with brilliantly golden foliage.		
18 to 24 in.	3.00	
2 to 3 ft.	4.50	
Juniperus communis (Common spreading Juniper) D. A native evergreen. Usually quite prostrate, and good for covering banks or rocks. Foliage light and glaucous.		
12 to 18 in.	1.50	14.00
2 to 2½ ft. across	2.50	
" **communis aurea** (Golden common Juniper) D. An attractive form of the preceeding with bright yellow foliage.		
12 to 18 in. across	2.50	
" **communis hibernica** (Irish Juniper) M. Columnar in growth. Branches upright and leaves light green. A very useful and handsome small tree.		
12 to 18 in.	1.75	15.75
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	30.00

(Note: To protect against the Bag worm which attacks all varieties of Juniperus communis, spray or dust with arsenate of lead, preferably about June 1st.)

Irish Juniper



Savin Juniper

Pfitzer's Juniper

		Each	Per 10
"	**communis suecica** (Swedish Juniper) M. Somewhat resembling the preceeding, but more bushy in growth.		
	18 to 24 in.	3.00	
"	**exelsa var. stricta** (Greek Juniper) Steel blue. Conical and compact in habit.		
	15 to 18 in.	3.00	
"	**japonica** (Japanese Juniper) D. A low dense shrub with spreading, sometimes procumbent branches. Foliage deep green. A most beautiful dwarf shrub.		
	12 to 18 in.	3.00	
"	**pfitzeriana** (Pfitzer's Juniper) M. D. Branches spreading horizontally. Foliage grayish green. One of the most useful of the dwarfer Junipers.		
	1 to 1½ ft. across	2.50	22.50
	1½ to 2 ft. across	3.50	30.00
	2 to 2½ ft. across	5.00	
"	**rigida.** (Needle Juniper). M. Light or bluish green foliage. Broad columnar in growth. Tips of branches slightly pendulous. Very hardy.		
	18 to 24 in.	2.50	22.50
	2 to 3 ft.	3.50	

	Each	Per 10
Juniperus sabina (Savin) D. A very attractive low evergreen with dark green foliage and spreading branches. Very effective in group planting and good for covering banks.		
10 to 12 in. across	1.75	16.50
12 to 15 in. across	2.50	22.50
15 to 18 in. across	3.00	27.00
" **sabina tamariscifolia** (Tamarix Savin) V. D. Foliage fine and of brighter green than the type. Very procumbent Good among rocks.		
12 to 18 in.	3.00	
" **sabina horizontalis douglasi.** (Hill's Waukegan Juniper) V. D. Excellent for planting in rockeries or under large shrubs or trees. Foliage fine and soft blue in color, grows close together making a dense mat.		
18 to 24 in.	2.00	$18.00
" **virginiana** (Red Cedar) T. A beautiful native evergreen. Generally conical in growth, with upright branches and dark or bluish-green foliage. Mature specimens are especially handsome when covered with their amethyst blue fruits. While naturally a medium tall growing tree, it can easily be kept low by pruning.		
18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50	32.50
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	45.00
Picea canadensis or P. Alba (White Spruce) T. Pyramidal and dense in growth. Foliage silvery. A very ornamental tree.		
18 to 24 in.	2.00	
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	
" **glauca conica** (Dwarf Alberta Spruce) V. D. A very dwarf, dense and conical form of the Alberta Spruce. Light green in color. Very attractive.		
10 to 12 in.	6.00	
" **excelsa** (Norway Spruce) T. One of the most useful of the taller growing evergreens. Dark green and fast in growth. Fine for wind breaks or making hedges. While naturally a tall growing tree, it can readily be kept low by pruning, and may well be planted among the more dwarf evergreens as it responds		

	Each	Per 10
well to clipping or shearing.		
15 to 18 in.	1.25	12.00
(Per 100, $100.00)		
1½ to 2 ft. (Per 100, $150.00)	2.00	18.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	27.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	

Norway Spruce

Picea excelsa maxwelli (Maxwell Spruce) V. D.
Flat, low and dense in growth.
8 in. 2.50

" **excelsa pumila** (Dwarf Norway Spruce) V. D.
Dense and irregular in growth. Very good among other low evergreens.
8 in. 2.50

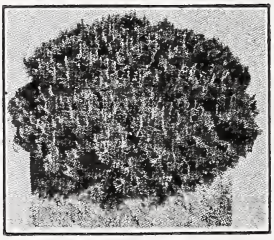
" **pungens** (Colorado Blue Spruce) T.
An attractive ornamental tree and particularly good for lawn planting. Foliage rigid, blue-green to silvery white.

10 to 12 in.	3.00	27.00
2 ft.	5.00	45.00
3 ft.	6.50	60.00
4 ft.	9.00	

" **pungens glauca** (Specially selected Blue Spruce) T.

10 to 12 in.	4.50
2 ft.	7.00
3 ft.	10.00

	Each	Per 10
Pinus austriaca or P. nigra (Austrian Pine) T. A handsome tree with long dark green foliage.		
15 to 18 in.	2.00	
" **montana** (Mountain Pine) M. Variable in habit, but usually low and bushy in growth. Good for massing where an irregular effect is desired. Foliage a fine light green.		
15 to 18 in.	2.50	
18 to 24 in.	3.50	



Dwarf Mountain or Mugho Pine

Douglas Fir

" **montana mughus** (Dwarf Mugho Pine) M. A beautiful evergreen. Very hardy and good for massing or foundation planting. The foliage is unusually good dark green. Bushy in growth. It can be kept very low and dense by "disbudding" or removing the terminal buds in the Spring.		
10 to 12 in. spread	2 00	18.00
12 to 15 in. spread	2.50	20.00
15 to 18 in. spread	3.50	30.00
18 to 24 in. spread	4.00	37.50
" **resinosa** (Red Pine) T. One of the most handsome of the tall growing Pines. Vigorous in growth. Leaves long and dark green.		
12 to 18 in.	1.50	13.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	4.50	

		Each	Per 10
"	**sylvestris** (Scotch Pine) T. Spreading in growth. Foliage blue-green, rigid and twisted.		
	18 to 24 in.	1.50	13.50
	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	27.00
	3 to 4 ft.	5.00	
"	**strobus** (White Pine) T. Very picturesque when old, and well adapted for large grounds. One of our finest native evergreen trees with blue-green and sweet scented foliage. The White Pine, which is one of our best timber trees, is, like other five-leaved Pines, subject to attacks of Pine-blister-rust. These attacks however, are rare, but because of widespread and more or less uncalled for propaganda, reforestation with White Pines has of late years unfortunately been much discouraged. Government embargo prevents shipments of five needled Pines to many points outside of Massachusetts.		
	18 to 24 in.	1.50	13.50
	2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
	4 ft.	4.00	

Specimens from 7 to 10 ft. $6.00 to $12.00 each

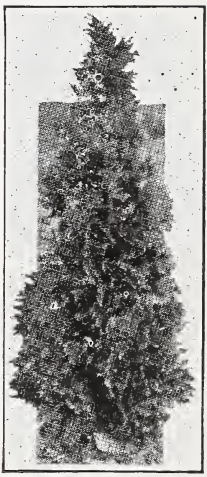
White Pine

Taxus Cuspidata
Japanese Upright Yew

	Pseudotsuga douglasi (Douglas Fir) T. A pyramidal growing tree with soft dark green or bluish foliage. Can be kept low by shearing.		
	1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	22.50
	2 to 3 ft.	3.50	
	3 to 4 ft.	5.00	
	4 to 6 ft.	7.00	

	Each	Per 10
Retinospora. See Chamaecyparis.		
Taxus canadensis (Canada Yew) V. D.		
A low spreading shrub with dark green foliage. Good for banks and under trees. Prefers a moist soil. Fruit crimson and very ornamental in winter.		
12 to 15 in. spread	2.00	18.00
15 to 18 in. spread	3.00	27.00
" **cuspidata** (Japanese Yew) M.		
Spreading and irregular in growth. Foliage coarse and glossy green. Very hardy and excellent in masses with other dwarf evergreens.		
15 to 18 in.	4.00	
18 to 24 in.	5.00	
Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew) V. D.		
A very compact and dwarfer form of the preceeding. One of the best low growing evergreens.		
6 to 9 in.	2.00	18.00

American Arbor Vitae

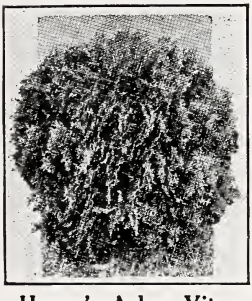


Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

Thuja occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae) M.

Used extensively in making dense screens and hedges. Foliage light green above and yellowish underneath. A specimen grown singly

		Each	Per 10
	makes a narrow, pyramidal tree, somewhat open, but if pruned it can be made very dense and kept low.		
	1 to 1½ ft. (Per 100, $100.00)	1.50	13.50
	1½ to 2 ft. (Per 100, $150.00)	2.00	18.00
	2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50
	4 ft.	4.00	35.00
	5 ft.	6.00	
"	**occidentalis alba** (Queen Victoria Arbor Vitae) M. Leaves variegated with white. Quite open in growth while young, but if pruned it becomes very dense.		
	18 to 24 in.	2.00	18.00
	2 to 3 ft.	3.00	27.00
"	**pyramidalis douglasi** (Douglas Pyramidal Arbor Vitae) M. A slender pyramid with deep green, fern like foliage. Very hardy.		
	18 to 24 in.	3.00	
	2½ to 3 ft.	4.50	
"	**occidentalis lutea** (George Peabody's Arbor Vitae) M. A pyramidal form with bright golden foliage.		
	1½ to 2 ft.	3.00	
"	**occidentalis globosa** (Globe Arbor Vitae) D. A fine dwarf and globose evergreen with slender branches and bright green foliage.		
	10 in. across	1.75	15.75
	12 in. across	2.00	18.00



Hovey's Arbor Vitae

Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae

" **occidentalis hoveyi** (Hovey's Arbor Vitae) D. A dense globose form with upright branches and bright green foliage. One of the most useful evergreens for massing. Excellent also in out-door window boxes.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 15 in.		
(Per 100, $125.00)	1.75	15.75
15 to 18 in.		
(Per 100, $150.00)	2.00	18.00
18 to 24 in.	2.75	

" **occidentalis plicata elegantissima** (Lees Arbor Vitae) M.

A dense, pyramidal tree with upright branches. Foliage brownish dark green above, and bluish green beneath. Young growth is slightly variegated with yellowish brown. Extremely hardy and very beautiful.

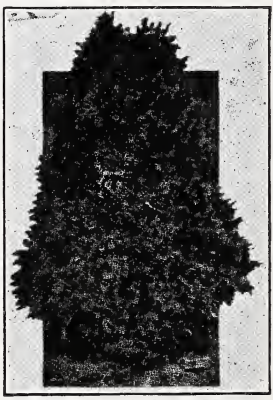
12 to 18 in.	2.00	18.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00	27.00
3 ft.	4.00	

" **occidentalis pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae) M.

A narrow pyramidal, though frequently columnar tree, with dense and light green foliage. Indispensable in foundation planting and useful in all group planting of dwarf evergreens.

1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	22.50
2½ ft.	3.00	27.00
3 ft.	4.00	36.00
4 ft.	5.00	

Hemlock



Siberian Arbor Vitae

" **occidentalis wareana** (Siberian or Ware's Arbor Vitae) M. D.

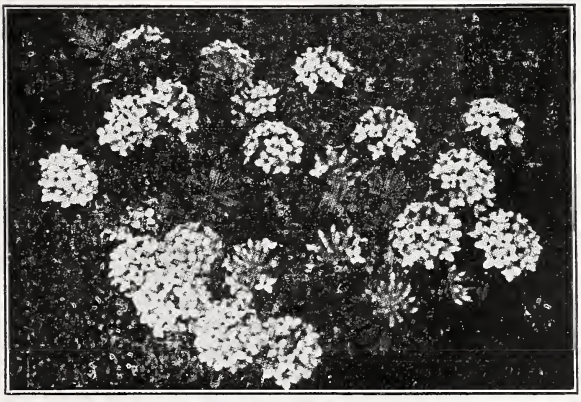
15 to 18 in.	2.25	20.00
18 to 24 in.	2.75	25.00

" **occidentalis woodwardi** (Woodward's Globe Arbor Vitae) D.

A globular and dense, dark green and low evergreen. Extremely hardy and very useful among other low evergreens.

15 to 18 in.	2.00	18.00

	Each	Per 10
" **occidentalis tom thumb or T. ellwangeriana** (Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae) D. A dense, low and broad pyramid, with the typical foliage of the Arbor Vitae mixed with foliage resembling that of Chamaecyparis squarosa. Prefers a sheltered position.		
12 in.	1.75	16.50
18 in.	2.50	22.50
" **occidentalis vervaeneana** (Vervaene's golden variegated Arbor Vitae) D. Very hardy and useful. Dwarf and dense in habit. Branches slender. Foliage variegated with yellow. Beautiful as a sheared specimen.		
12 in.	1.75	16.75
18 in.	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	31.50
Tsuga canadensis (Canada Hemlock) T. A native graceful evergreen tree with yew-like foliage. It is rather open in growth, but by pruning it can be made very dense and kept low. Good for hedges. It is shade-enduring, therefore excellent for screens under trees or for other undergrowth planting.		
12 to 18 in.	2.00	18.00
24 in.	3.00	27.00
30 in.	4.00	
3 ft.	5.00	
4 ft.	6.00	



Daphne Cneorum

HARDY EVERGREEN PLANTS

Evergreen shrubs like Evergreen Trees, transplant well in the Spring as soon as the ground is open, and generally as late as June 1st. Also during the period beginning August 1st, and continuing until the ground becomes frozen.

	Each	Per 10
Andromeda polifolia (Bog Rosemary or Moorwort) D. Leaves narrow, glaucous, silvery white beneath. Waxy white and urn-shaped flowers in clusters. An interesting native shrub. 8 to 12 in.	$1.50	
(See also Pieris).		
Berberis aquifolia (See Mahonia).		
Calluna Vulgaris (Scotch Heather) V. D. Small pink flowers in dense racemes. Good for rockeries or dry banks	.75	
" **vulgaris alba** (White Heather) V. D.	.75	
" **vulgaris aurea** (Golden Heather) V. D.	.75	
" **vulgaris nana** (Moss Heather) V. D.	.75	
Daphne cneorum (Garland Flower or Rose Daphne) V. D. Pink fragrant flowers resembling Mayflowers or Trailing Arbutus. Trailing in habit. Good in front of shrubs or in the rock garden. Two years old	.75	$6.75
Euonymus radicans (Wintercreeper). A spreading evergreen vine or low clinging shrub which can be used for covering tree trunks, rocks, or brick walls. Also good for planting under Rhododendrons or other shrubs to cover ground. Two years old	.50	4.50
" **carrieri** (Glossy Wintercreeper) Two years old	.50	
" **colorata** A new fast growing variety with bronze foliage during the winter Two years old	.50	
" **radicans variegata** (Variegated Euonymus). A white and green leaved variety of the preceding. Two years old	.75	6.75
" **radicans vegetus** (Big leaf Wintercreeper). Leaves larger than those of the E. radicans. Very hardy and comparatively fast in growth. Two years old	.50	
Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel) M. A beautiful native evergreen shrub with lovely pink and white flowers in May. It prefers deep, leaf mold soil, but grows wherever it will not dry out in Summer. 15 to 18 in. (bushy)	2.50	22.50

	Each	Per 10
Leucothoe catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe) D. Large, glossy green leaves on gracefully arching branches. Spikes of flowers resemble Lily-of-the-Valley. Good with Rhododendrons or in front of deciduous shrubs. 12 in.	$2.00	
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Hollygrape or Ashberry) M. 10 to 12 in.	1.75	
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese Spurge) V. D. A dwarf evergreen of mat like growth. Good for ground cover under shrubs or trees. Foliage shining green. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart to form a good carpet (Per 100, $15.00)	.25	$2.00
Pieris floribunda (Mountain Andromeda or Andromeda floribunda) A strikingly handsome, low evergreen shrub with masses of Lily-of-the-Valley like flowers in May or June. Very hardy and good among other low evergreens. 1½ to 2 ft.	4.00	

Rhododendron

RHODODENDRON catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron)

Flowers orchid colored and produced in large showy clusters. Foliage is large and of a good glossy green color. Very hardy and one of the best Rhododendrons for general purposes. When planting, set plants rather deeply, and mix with the soil a few leaves or a small quantity of leaf mold or peat.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 in.	3.50	33.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	36.00

Rhododendron carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron)

Deep pink or red flowers. Bushy

plants, 2 to 3 ft.	4.50	40.00

Rhododendron maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron)

White or pink-tinged flowers. Large handsome foliage. Fine for massing.

1 to 2 ft. Bushy	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 ft. Bushy	4.00	36.00
3 to 4 ft. Bushy	5.50	50.00

Yucca filamentosa (Adams needle).
An evergreen plant of tropical appearance. Foliage sword-like and flowers pure white and bell shaped.

2 yrs. old	.35	3.00

HOUSE OR HOME?

"I sympathize with city folks who live in little flats;
They haven't homes, but merely spots to park their coats and hats,
To sleep, perhaps to eat, to get their letters and their bills;
But all the garden-space they have is on their window sills!
Among the dangers of the street, with trucks and honking horns,
Their children play, instead of having broad and grassy lawns,
Where trees and shrubs and flowering plants leap from the living loam,
A house without a garden is a house but not a home.
The place may be a palace (with a flat on every floor),
But it will be a parking-place, just that and nothing more,
Despite its marble corridors and gleaming copper dome;
For you've got to have a garden, if you want to have a home!"

"IT IS NOT A HOME UNTIL IT IS PLANTED"

GARDEN ROSES

The Rose is deservedly called the "Queen of Flowers," and every garden lover should own a rose-bed.

Our dormant, two years old plants, which are practically all on "their own roots," will flower freely even the first summer after planting.

As a flower the Rose is truly "Fairest Among Thousands, Altogether Lovely."

Cultural Directions for Roses

While roses can be grown in almost any kind of soil, they prefer that it be deep, moderately rich and well drained. Roses require a fair amount of sunlight, but prefer not to be too near buildings or tall trees, for in such places they are more susceptible to attacks from mildew.

Field grown plants, such as we offer, are best when planted in early spring, but with care, they may be planted in the fall as soon as they have become dormant. Distances apart for planting roses are regulated somewhat by the varieties used. Such varieties as Moss Roses, Persian Yellow Roses, and other strong growing kinds may be set two or three feet apart, Hybrid Perpetuals about two feet apart, and Hybrid Teas from one and one-half to two feet apart.

The plants should be set so deeply that the junction of the bud or graft is at least three inches below the surface of the soil. In fact, deep planting is one of the most essential things in successful rose culture. After setting the plant in position, the earth should be firmly pressed in around it. While the plants are out of the ground, keep them from wind and sun. After the plants have been set out, they should be pruned immediately, and cut down to within three or four inches of the ground.

To obtain the most and best flowers, and in order to keep the plants attractive, it is necessary that **ever-**

blooming varieties should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground each Spring. Moss Roses and such other varieties which bloom only in the Spring, should be pruned immediately after flowering. During the Summer, an occasional watering with liquid manure will prove beneficial. In late fall when the plants are well ripened, some protection should be given, and while loam heaped up around the plants furnishes the best protection, leaves, hay or straw to the depth of from eight to ten inches may be used for covering.

Of insects attacking rose plants, the green fly or aphis, the rose chafer or rose-bug and the red spider are the most troublesome. For the rose bug, paris green may be dusted over the plants. The red spider is a very small insect and hardly distinguishable to the naked eye. It is generally found on the under sides of the leaves which soon assume a sickly yellow tinge. It is particularly destructive to plants trained against buildings or exposed to the hot sun. Syringing with cold water, thrown in an upward manner, to reach the under sides of the leaves, and applied with sufficient force to remove the insects from the leaves, may be used as a remedy. The aphis or green fly, can be exterminated by dusting the plants with tobacco dust while they are wet with dew. For mildew, dry sulphur may be shaken over the plants while the leaves are wet with dew.

VISIT OUR ROSE GARDEN

We maintain on our grounds at Bedford, a Rose-Garden containing all of the most satisfactory, everblooming garden Roses. Plants may there be seen in bloom from frost to frost, and lovers of roses are cordially invited to visit the garden.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Strong, Dormant and Field-Grown Plants

Price: Each 75c; per ten $7.00; per hundred $65.00 except where otherwise noted.

The following named Hybrid Perpetual Roses can be relied upon for hardiness.

If planted in good soil, set in the ground to the proper depth, and pruned back as directed, they will produce quantities of bloom the first season. **Deep planting** and **close pruning** is very essential.

American Beauty. Very large blooms. Deep pink to soft carmine, with delicate veins of dark red on the petals.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen). Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective.

Geo. Arends. Soft pink. Very fragrant. Strong grower.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; fragrant; blooms late in Autumn.

M. P. Wilder. Cherry carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, very large.

Persian Yellow. Golden yellow. Flowers in June. Each $1.00.

Ulrich Brunner. Cherry-red. A fine rose.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

The following list contains only the hardiest varieties. If given a slight protection in Winter, they can be successfully grown anywhere in New England. Price: Each $1.00; per 10 $9.00, except where otherwise noted.

The varieties marked with an asterisk*, are particularly recommended by the American Rose Society for cultivation in New England.

*Caroline Testout. Large, double, clear bright rose.

*Columbia. Beautiful pink and very free.

*Duchess of Wellington. Saffron yellow. Very free and sweet.

Etoile de Hollande. Vivid crimson flowers produced freely throughout the season. Each $1.50.

*Gruss an Teplitz. Dark red. Very free flowering and hardy.

*Jonkheer J. L. Mock. One of the most popular Roses. It is vigorous and sends up strong, erect, flowering shoots; the flowers are of perfect form, of a lovely carmine colour on outside petals, silvery pink on inside; highly fragrant.

Juliet. Old Gold, shaded with Deep Rose.

*K. A. Victoria. Delicate Creamy-white, free flowering; quite hardy.

Killarney. Pink.

Killarney. White. Considered by many one of the best White garden Roses.

La France. Silvery-rose, changing to Pink.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Buds golden orange, shaded with copper. Large flowers golden yellow when open. One of the best new roses. Each $1.50.

Lady Ursula. Flesh pink, merging to a yellow base. Free bloomer. Each $1.50.

Laurent Carle. Large, brilliant carmine, flowers throughout the season. Each $1.50.

Los Angeles. New. Vigorous and free. Flame pink, shaded with gold at base.

Miss Lolita Armour. The coloring of this variety is a combination of tints difficult to describe. The flowers are of large size, full double, of a deep, coral-red with a golden, coppery-red suffusion, a strong, vigorous grower and very free-flowering. Each $1.50.

Mme. Butterfly. One of the best. Flowers flesh pink shaded to rose. Fragrant and of good shape. Vigorous.

*Mme. Edouard Herriot (Daily Mail). Winner of the Gold Cup which was offered by the "Daily Mail" of London for the best new Rose exhibited at the International Horticultural Exhibition held in London. Colour in bud form coral-red with yellow at the base, while the semi-double open flowers are of a superb coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet passing to shrimp-red.

*Mrs. Aaron Ward. Of French introduction. The colour is a distinct shade of Indian-yellow, which, as the flower expands, shades lighter towards the edges, making a splendid colour combination. One of the freest-flowering varieties.

*Ophelia. Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange, yellow blendings, all passing finally to lighter shades;

Padre. Most attractive and novel in coloring, with long petals of a coppery scarlet flushed with yellow at the base. Growth strong and upright and exceedingly free-flowering. A remarkably beautiful Rose. Each $1.50.

*Radiance. Brilliant rosy-carmine, shaded with rich opaline-pink tints in the open flower, which is large, full, of fine form, with cupped petals. Upright canes and an excellent keeper in summer.

*Red Radiance. A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent "Radiance."

*Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The best yellow Rose yet produced. A lovely sunflower-yellow deepening in the centre.

Talisman. A Rose possessing all possible good qualities. Strong grower. Blooms freely. Inside of petals coral red, outside golden yellow shading to pink at edges. Each $2.00.

Rosa Hugonis (Golden Rose of China). New hardy single yellow rose, similar to the Persian Yellow. Strong growing shrub. Flowers are very numerous along the stems; distinctly fragrant. Comes into flower about the middle of May. Plants 2 yrs. old. Each $1.50;

Willowmere. Buds coral red. Deep pink, shaded yellow when open. Strong grower and free flowering. Each $1.50.

MOSS ROSES

Price: Each, 75 cents; per 10, $6.75.

Crested Moss. Deep Pink, buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest.

CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Plant very deeply, and regardless of length of branches, prune back at once after planting to within 5 or 6 inches of the ground.

	Each	Per 10
American Pillar. Rich rosy pink	$.75	$6.75
Climbing American Beauty. Red flowers like bush-rose of same name	.75	6.75
Christine Wright. Bright pink	.75	6.75
Crimson Rambler. Bright Crimson flowers in large clusters	.75	6.75
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink and sweet scented. Very vigorous (Per 100 $60.00)	.75	6.75
Doctor W. van Fleet. Rich flesh pink. Exquisitely shaped buds	.75	6.75
Emily Gray. The hardiest and best climbing yellow Rose yet introduced	1.00	9.00
Exelsa. Much like Dorothy Perkins, but with deep Red flowers	.75	6.75
Hiawatha. Crimson and White. A beautiful variety. Semi-double	.75	6.75

	Each	Per 10
Paul's Scarlet Climber. A vigorous grower with fine glossy foliage, and vivid scarlet blossoms about two inches across	1.00	
Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with yellow stamens. Cup-shaped, large and fragrant. A vigorous grower and free bloomer	.75	6.75
Tausendschon. Soft pink. Large, double flowers	.75	6.75
White Dorothy Perkins. White	.75	6.75

DWARF BEDDING ROSES OR BABY RAMBLERS

Baby Echo. Large, deep rosy pink flowers, borne in great profusion (Per 100, $60.00)	.75	6.75

Baby Ramblers or Dwarf Everblooming Roses are especially free flowering and if planted and pruned properly, will bloom from frost to frost.

Good for borders or along walks.

ROSA RUGOSA HYBRIDS

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Pure, silvery-pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family in beauty of colour and fullness of form; fragrant and hardy. Each $1.00.

"He who becomes impassioned of a flower, a blade of grass, a butterfly's wing, a nest, a shell, wraps his passion around a small thing that always contains a great truth."

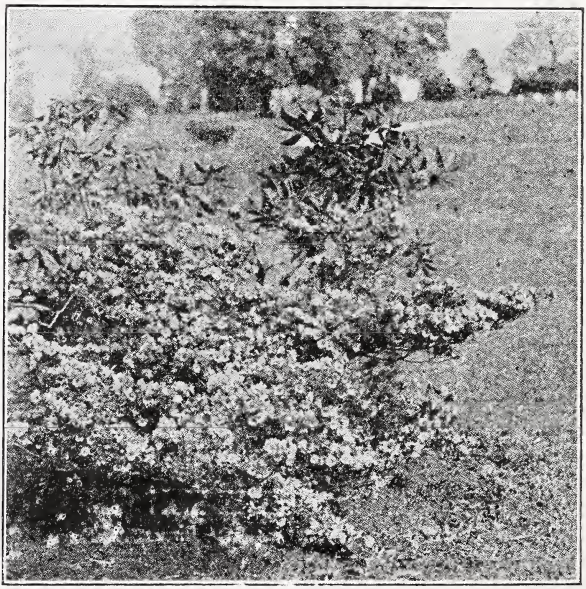
—Maeterlink

DECIDUOUS TREES

	Each
Acer dasycarpum weiri (Weir's Cut-leaved Maple) 8 to 10 ft.	$3.00
" **ginnale** (Amur or Siberian Bush-Maple) 3 to 4 ft.	1.00
" **palmatum atropurpureum** (Japanese Blood-leaved Maple) 18 in.	4.00
" **platanoides** (Norway Maple)	
6 to 8 ft.	2.50
8 to 10 ft.	3.50
10 to 12 ft.	4.50
" **platanoides schwedleri** (Redleaved Norway Maple) 7 to 8 ft.	3.50
" **saccharum** (Sugar or Rock Maple)	
6 to 8 ft.	2.50
8 to 10 ft.	3.50
10 to 12 ft.	4.50
Betula alba (European White Birch) 5 ft.	1.50
" **alba pendula gracilis** (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch) 5 to 6 ft.	3.00
" **papyracea** (Canoe or Paper Birch) 4 to 5 ft.	1.50

	Each	Per 10
" **populifolia** (Gray Birch) 5 to 6 ft.	1.00	
Catalpa bungei (Umbrella Catalpa) 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads	2.50	
" **speciosa** (Common Catalpa) 6 to 8 ft.	1.50	
Cerasus japonica pendula (Weeping Japanese Cherry). A beautiful small lawn tree, with lovely pink flowers and pendulous branches. Two years old heads	5.00	
Cercis canadensis (Judas Tree or Red Bud.) A handsome small tree with glossy leaves and reddish-purple flowers in racemes. Requires a sheltered position. 2 to 3 ft.	.75	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	
Chionanthus virginica (White Fringe) 18 to 24 in.	.75	
Cornus florida (White flowered Dogwood) 3 to 4 ft.	2.00	
" **var. rubra** (Red flowered Dogwood) 18 to 24 in.	3.00	
Crataegus cordata (Washington Thorn) A small leaved tree with white flowers and very brilliant red fruit 18 to 24 in.	.50	
Crataegus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn or May) Flowers pure white. Fruit dark red. 18 to 24 in.	.75	
Crataegus occ. splendens (Paul's Scarlet Thorn) 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	
Fagus sylvatica purpurea (Copper Beech) A beautiful lawn tree with purple foliage. 2 to 3 ft.	3.50	
Fraxinus americana (White Ash) 8 to 10 ft.	2.50	
Larix europaea (European Larch) 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	
5 to 7 ft.	2.50	
7 to 8 ft.	3.50	
Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree) Difficult to transplant, but fast growing when well established. Requires a sheltered position. Leaves large and glossy. Flowers resemble tulips. 6 to 8 ft.	3.50	
Malus angustifolia or M. ioensis fl. pl. (Bechtel's Crab) 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	
" **floribunda atrosanguinea** (Japanese Pink Crab) 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	

	Each	per 10
" **parkmani** (Parkman's flowering Crab)		
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
" **scideckeri** (Rose-colored double flowers)		
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	
Morus alba pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)		
2 yr. heads	3.50	
Popolus eugenei (Carolina Poplar)		
8 to10 ft.	2.00	
" **nigra italica** (Lombardy Poplar)		
6 to 8 ft.	1.25	
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	
Prunus pissardi (Red-leaved Plum)		
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	
Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow)		
7 to 8 ft.	2.00	
" **pentandra** (Laurel Willow)		
2 to 2½ ft.	.50	
Sorbus aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)		
6 to 7 ft.	2.00	
Syringa japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac)		
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	



Axalea Nudiflora
(See Deciduous Shrubs)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Aralia pentaphylla.)		
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50

	Each	Per 10
Azalea calendulacea (Flame Azalea) Flowers profusely from May to June. Sulphur yellow to deep red. 2 ft. Bushy	3.50	
" **nudiflora** (Pinxterbloom) A beautiful hardy Azalea. It flowers very early and produces showy clear pink and sweet scented flowers. 2 to 3 ft.	3.00	
" **vaseyi** (Pinkshell Azalea) A profuse bloomer with large and most lovely pink or deep rose colored flowers in April or May. Easy of cultivation. 2 to 3 ft.	4.00	
3 to 4 ft.	7.00	
Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberry) 12 to 15 in.	.25	1.50
Per 100, $10.00		
15 to 18 in.	.30	2.00
Per 100, $12.00		
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00
Per 100, $18.00		
" **thunbergi atropurpurea** (New red-leaved Japanese Barberry) 18 in.	1.00	
Buddleya magnifica (Butterfly Bush) 2 years	.50	4.50
Calycanthus floridus (Sweet Shrub) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	
Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Shrub) 3 ft.	.50	4.50
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	
Clethra alnifolia (White Alder) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	
Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna) 3 ft.	.50	
Cornus alba Siberica (Red barked Cornel) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **paniculata** (Grey Dogwood) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **var. aurea** (Golden barked Cornel) 2 ft.	.50	4.50
Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Quince) 18 to 24 in.	.75	
Deutzia crenata, var. Pride of Rochester. Pink. 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **gracilis** (Slender Deutzia) 18 in.	.50	4.50
" **var. Lemoine** (Lemoines Deutzia) Large panicles of pure white flowers	.75	6.50
Diervilla rosea (Weigelia) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.75
" **candida** (White) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.75

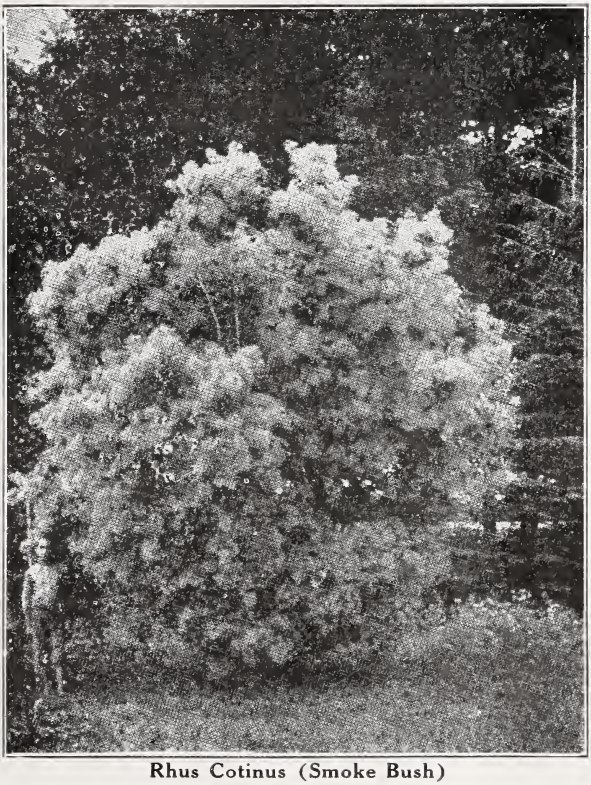
	Each	Per 10
" **Eva Rathke** (Red)		
18 in.	1.00	9.00
" **variegata** (Variegated Weigelia)		
18 in.	1.00	9.00
Euonymus alatus (Winged Burning Bush)		
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	9.00
" **europaeus** (European Burning Bush)		
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush)		
18 to 24 inches	.75	
Forsythia Fortunei (Upright Golden Bell)		
3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **suspensa** (Drooping Golden Bell)		
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
Genista scoparia (Scotch Broom) A most graceful shrub with dark green arching branches completely covered with a profusion of bright yellow flowers in Spring. Requires a sheltered position.		
2 years old	.50	4.50
Hamamelis virginiea (Witch Hazel) An interesting native shrub with yellow flowers appearing in November.		
2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.50
Hibiscus Syriacus (Rose of Sharon), pink, purple, and white.		
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Large hardy Hydrangea)		
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.50
" in Tree Form	1.50	
" **sterilis** (White Summer Hydrangea or Summer Snowball)	.50	4.50
Hypericum densiflorum (St. John's Wort) A beautiful low bush, completely covered with bright yellow flowers in August and September.		
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.50
Ilex verticillata (Black Alder) A pretty shrub with bright crimson berries in Autumn.		
4 to 5 ft.	2.50	
Kerria japonica (Globe Flower) A shrub with bright green branches, and single yellow flowers all summer.		
18 to 24 in.	.75	

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS

"Chinese Beauty Bush"

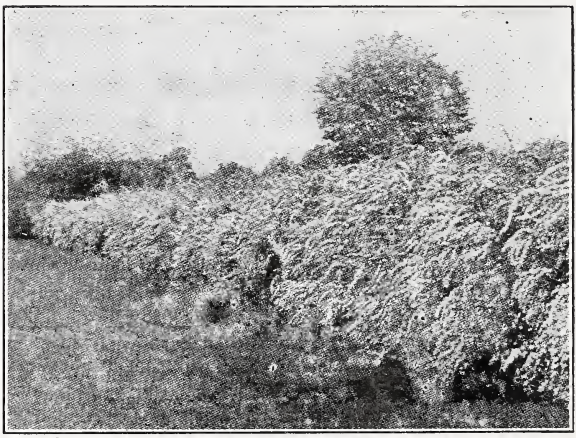
Kolkwitzia amabilis (Chinese Beauty Bush) A new and hardy shrub with dense foliage, drooping branches and delicate pink orange spotted flowers in profusion.		
12 to 18 in.	2.00	

	Each	Per 10
Lonicera tartarica rubra (Pink Bush Honeysuckle) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
Philadelphus coronarius (Sweet Syringa) 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **aurea** (Golden Syringa) 12 to 18 in.	.75	
" **grandiflora** (Large flowered Syringa) 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50
" **Mt. Blanc** (Hybrid, dwarf Syringa) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.75
" **Virginalis** (Double Sweet Syringa) 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
Prunus marittima (Beach Plum) 18 to 24 in.	.75	6.75
" **chinensis alba** (White flowering Almond) 18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
" **rosea** (Pink flowering Almond) 18 to 24 in.	1.00	9.00
" **triloba** (Large Almond or Flowering Plum) 3 to 4 ft.	1.50	
Rhodotypus kerrioides (White Kerria) 18 in.	.50	4.50
Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Bush) 2 to 3 ft.	1.50	



Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Bush)

	Each	Per 10
Rosa rugosa (Pink Ramona rose) 12 to 18 in.	.50	4.50
" **rugosa alba** (White Ramona rose) 18 to 24 in.	.75	
" **rugosa C. F. Meyer** (Double pink Rosa Rugosa)	1.00	
" **setigera** (Prairie Rose) 2 years old	.75	
" **spinosissima** (Scotch Rose) 18 in.	.75	
Sambucus Canadensis (Elder) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **canadensis aurea** (Golden Elder) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	
Spiraea Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Pink Spiraea) 12 to 18 in.	.50	4.50
" **opolifolia** (Nine bark) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **opolifolia aurea** (Golden Spiraea) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **Thunbergi** (Dwarf white Spiraea) 2 ft.	.50	4.50
" **van houttei** (Bridal Wreath) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50



Spiraea Van Houttei

Stephanandra flexuosa

A handsome low shrub with dense and deeply cut foliage.

18 in. .75

Symphoricarpus chenaulty

A new and very attractive dwarf shrub with dense foliage and slender arching branches covered in Autumn with racences of bright colored fruit.

18 inches	.75	6.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00

	Each	Per 10
Symphoricarpus racemosus (Snowberry) 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50
" **vulgaris** (Indian Currant) 2 ft.	.50	4.50
Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.50
" **alba** (White Lilac) 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00
" **persica** (Persian Lilac) 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	7.50

HYBRID OR FRENCH LILACS

Charles X (Reddish purple) 2 ft.	1.50	
Michael Buchner (Pale Lilac Double) 2 ft.	1.50	
Marie Le Graye (Large white) 2 ft.	1.50	
Ludwig Spaeth (Deep purplish red) 2 ft.	1.50	
Tamarix africana (Tamarisk) 3 to 4 ft.	.75	
Viburnum cassinoides (Withe Rod) 5 to 6 ft.	3.00	
" **dentatum** (Arrow-wood) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.00
" **opulus** (Bush Cranberry) 2 to 3 ft.	.75	6.75
" **sterlis** (English Snowball) 2 to 3 ft.	1.00	
" **plicatum** (Japanese Snowball) 18 to 24 in.	1.00	
" **tomentosum** (Single flowered Japanese Snowball) 2 ft.	1.00	

HEDGE PLANTS

	Each	Per 10	100
Berberis thunbergi (Japanese Barberries) 12 to 15 in.	.25	1.50	10.00
15 to 18 in.	.30	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 in.	.35	3.00	18.00
Ligustrum ibota (Japanese Privets) 1½ to 2 ft.	.30	2.50	15.00
2½ to 3 ft.	.50	3.00	18.00
Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet) 18 to 24 in.	.20	1.50	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	2.00	12.00
" **amurense** (Amur River Privet) 18 to 24 in.	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.00	18.00
Picea exelsa (Norway Spruce) 15 to 18 in.	1.25	12.00	100.00
18 to 24 in.	1.50	18.00	150.00

	Each	Per 10	100
Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn)			
18 to 24 in.	.35	2.50	15.00
Spiraea van houttei (Bridal Wreath)			
18 to 24 in.	.40	3.50	25.00
Syringa vulgaris (Common purple Lilac)			
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Thuja occidentalis (Common Arbor Vitae)			
1½ to 2 ft.	2.00	18.00	150.00
1 to 1½ ft.	1.50	13.50	100.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00

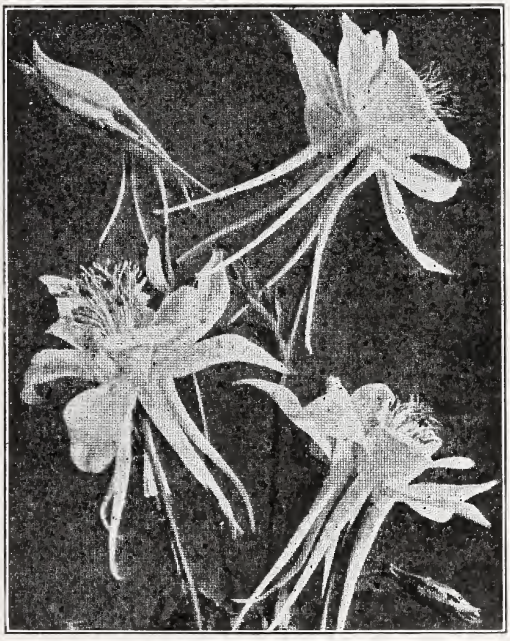
VINES AND CLIMBING SHRUBS

Actinidia arguta (Bower Actinidia)		
3 years old	1.25	11.00
Akebia quinata. A pretty five-leaved Japanese vine with purple flowers in May.		
2 years old		1.00
Ampelopsis quinquifolia. (Common Woodbine, or Virginia Creeper.) A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense crimson leaves in Autumn. 3 yrs.	.50	4.50
var. Engelmanni. A variety of the above, with stronger tendril discs, that cling like Ivy to any surface, 3 yrs.	.50	4.50
Veitchii (The Japan or Boston Ivy)		
2 years old	.75	
Aristolochia sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)		
3 years	1.25	
Bignonia. (See Tecoma).		
Celastrus paniculatus. (Bittersweet) Assumes a shrub-like form, unless given an opportunity to climb. Crimson fruit.		
3 years	.50	4.50
Clematis paniculata. A rapid and vigorous climber. The flowers, borne in long panicles, are white, and their fragrance is perceptible a long distance from the plant.		
2 years	.50	4.50
Lonicera var. Halleana (Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle). All Summer. Deep green foliage, which is almost evergreen throughout the Winter. The fragrant yellow and white flowers bloom from midsummer		

	Each	Per 10
until Frost.		
2 years	.50	4.50
Tecoma radicans (Bignonia) (Trumpet Vine). Scarlet trumpet flower. Handsome, dark green foliage and showy clusters of orange and scarlet flowers during the Summer.		
3 years	.75	
Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A hardy, fast and tall growing climber, with pale green compound foliage, and long clusters of purplish, pea-shaped flowers, borne profusely in May.		
Strong plants, 2 yrs. old	1.00	9.00
" " **var. alba.** (White Wistaria). 2 years old plants	1.00	9.00

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

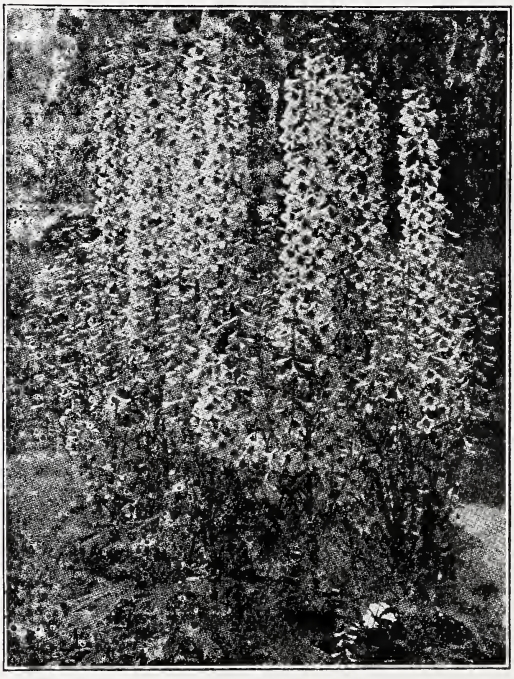
"Little Flower, — if I could understand what you are, — Root and all, and all in all, — I should know what God and Man is."



Aquilegia, Columbine

Price: Except where otherwise noted, each 25c; per 10 $2.25; per 100 $20.00. (5 Plants of one kind supplied at price per 10).

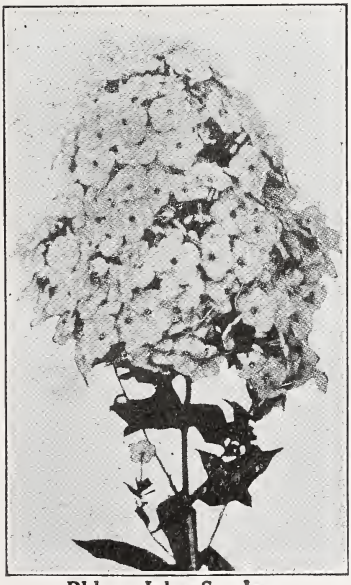
Aconitum autumnale—Autumn Monkshood, each 50 cts.; per 10, $4.00.
Aconitum Fischeri—Azure Monkshood, each 40 cts.; per 10, $3.50.
Alyssum saxatile compactum (Dwarf Goldentuft)
Althea rosea (See Hollyhock)
Anchusa var. Dropmore (Bugloss)
Anthemis tinctoria (Yellow Camomile)
Aquilegia (Columbine). Mixed colors, double and single.
Arenaria balearica (Corsican Sandwort)
Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy). Each 50 cts.
Boltonia asteroides (White Boltonia)
Boltonia latisquama (Violet Boltonia)
Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell). Pink, blue and white.
Chrysanthemum var. Alaska (Shastae Daisey) White. All summer.
Convallaria majalis (Lily of the Valley)
Coreopsis grandiflora



Delphinium, Gold Medal Hybrids

Delphinium grandiflorum (Chinese Dwarf Larkspur)
Dicentra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Each 75 cts.
Dictamnus fraxinella (Gasplant). Each 50 cts.
Delphinium Gold Metal Hybrids (Hybrid Larkspur)
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet Williams). Mixed colors.
Dianthus semperfloreus (Perpetual Pink)
Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove)
Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)
Festuca glauca (Fescue grass)
Funkia undulata variegata. Each 50 cts.
Funkia sieboldiana (Purple Funkia)

Gaillardia grandiflora
Gypsophylla paniculata (Baby's Breath)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezewort)
Helenium rubrum (Orange Sneezewort)
Hemerocallis thunbergi (Homestead Lily)
Heuchera hybrids (Alumroot) Large Coralbells.
Hibiscus moscheutos (Mallow)
Hibiscus Mallow Marvel
Hollyhock. Double white, pink, red and yellow.
Iberis sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft)
Iris Germanica, Fairy. White.
" " **Madam Chereau** (White penciled Violet)
" " **Pallida Dalmatica** (Lavender). Tall spikes
" " **Queen of May** (Rosy lavender)
" " **Rhein Nixe** (Pure White and Violet)
" **Kaempferi** (Japanese Iris) Mixed colors.
Iris Siberica (Pale Blue)
Lavendula vera (Lavender)
Liatris pycnostachia (Blazing Star)
Lupinus polyphyllus (Blue Lupin)
" **albus** (White). Each 50 cts.
" **roseum** (Pink). Each 50 cts.
Lychnis viscaria splendens (Ragged Robbin)
Monarda didyma (Beebalm)
Pachysandra terminalis
Paeony Duchess de Nemours (White tinted Salmon). Each 75 cts.
" **Festiva Maxima** (Large White). Each 75 cts.
" **Fragrantissima** (Rose and Violet). Fragrant. Each 75 cts.
" **Fulgida** (Dark Red). Each 75 cts.
Papaver orientalis (Oriental Poppy)
" **nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy). Mixed colors.
Penstemon barbatus Torreyi
Pardanthus sinensis (Blackberry Lily)
Physostegia virginina (False Dragonhead)



Phlox, Jules Sandeau

Phlox decussata Annie Cook (Flesh Pink)
" " **Baron von Deedem** (Blood Red)
" " **B. Comte** (Dark red)
" " **Blue Hill** (Bluest of all)
" " **Coquelicot** (Orange scarlet)
" " **Elizabeth Campbell** (Large Pink and Salmon flowers). Each 50 cts.
" " **Firebrand**—Bright red with deeper center
" " **Gen. von Heutz** (Salmon and Light Pink)
Independence (Pure White)
" " **Juliet** (Light pink, dark red eye)
" " **Maid Marion** (Soft lavender)
" " **Le Mahdi** (Reddish Violet)
" " **Madam Langier** (Fine Red)
" **subulata** (Dwarf Phlox or Moss Pink)
" " **alba** (Dwarf White Phlox)
Pyrethrum roseum (Pink Feverfew)
Platycodon gradiflorum (Balloonflower)
Ruta graveolens (Rue)
Sedum acre (Golden Moss)
" **album** (White Stonecrop)
" **spectabilis** (Showy Sedum)
Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender)
Trollius hybrids. (Globe Flower) Orange.
Thymus vulgaris (Thyme)
" **lanuginosum** (Creeping Thyme)
Tradescantia virginica (Blue Spiderwort)
Tritoma phitzeri (Torchlily or Poker Plant)
Veronica Amethystina (Dwarf Speedwell)
" **longifolia subsessilis** (Large blue Speedwell). Each 40 cts. Per 10, $3.50.
Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Each 35 cts.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

Apples

Standard Apples, 2 years, 5 to 7 feet high.
Price: Except where otherwise noted, each, $1.00; per 10, $9.00; per 100, $65.00.
Astrachan. Sept. 1st.
Fameuse or Snow. Oct. 1st.
Gravenstein. Sept. 15th.
Baldwin. Late.
Delicious (Red). Late.
Duchess of Oldenburg. Sept.
Hubbardston. Sept. 15th.
McIntosh Red. Oct. 1st.
Northern Spy. Late.
Wealthy. Sept. 15th.

Dwarf Apples (on Paradise Stock)
One and two years old. Each, $1.00

Baldwin	**Fameuse or Snow**
McIntosh	**Red Astrachan**
	Gravenstein

Crab Apples

Hyslop (Red). Each $1.00; per 10, $9.00.

Standard Pears

2 years old. Each $1.25; per 10, $11.00, except where noted.

Bartlett	**Bosc or Beurre Bosc.** Each $1.50
Clapp's Favorite	
Seckel	**Sheldon**

Dwarf Pears

The following varieties we can supply on Dwarf or Quince stock:

Price: Each $1.25.

Anjou. 2 to 3 feet high.
Bartlett. 2 to 3 feet high.
Seckel. 2 to 3 feet high.

SWEET CHERRIES

Price $1.50 each.

Black Tartarian. Vigorous growth; very large; purplish black; one of the best. Ripening end of June.
Governor Wood. Vigorous growth; medium; clear, light red; tender, delicious. Ripening end of June.
Yellow Spanish. Vigorous growth; large; pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and delicious; very good. Ripening end of June.
Windsor. Large, liver colored. Vigorous.

Morello or Sour Cherries

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of Sour Cherries.
Montmorency (Large Montmorency). A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid.

Pruning of Cherry Trees

Cherry trees are difficult to establish and must be cut back severely at once after being transplanted. Cut back all branches to within 3 to 5 inches of the stem.

Plums

2 years old. Each, $1.50. Per 10, $13.50.

Abundance (Botan). Beautiful lemon-yellow with bright cherry. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. August.
Burbank. Large and beautiful, a clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Ripens later than Abundance. End of August.
October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark, reddish purple yellow; flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September.
German Prune. (Blue, large and sweet).
Reine Claude. An old favorite.

PEACHES

Each $.75 Per 10, $6:50

Belle of Georgia. Very large, skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; fruit uniformly large and showy; free. Very hardy and one of the latest to ripen.
Carman. A new, hardy, rot-proof Peach. Large, round; pale yellow skin and red blush, on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor. Ripens in August.
Champion. Large, white with red cheek. Ripens about August 1st.
Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow; juicy, melting; freestone. Ripening early September.
Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow; juicy; good; freestone. Ripening end of September.
Elberta. An exceedingly large, light-colored yellow peach, a cross between Crawford's and Chinese Cling; juicy, well flavored; said to be probably the finest

yellow freestone in existence. Ripens early in August.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling, found in Ontario, outside of the Peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising new peach is of the Crawword type, but excels that famous variety in size, hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.

Greensboro. Large and well colored. Freestone. Ripens August 1st.

J. H. Hale. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta. Very large. Flesh golden yellow.

Quinces

First class. 2 years old. Each, $1.25.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Oct.

HARDY GRAPES

Each, 50 cents. Per 10, $4.50. Per 100, $35.00.

Black

Concord. Bunch and berry large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries sweet. Ten days earlier than Concord and superior to it in flavor; ripens well and in cold localities.

Red and Reddish Purple

Delaware. Medium or small, but delicious; highly esteemed everywhere.

White

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berry large; skin thin but tough, slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, vine vigorous, healthy, and very productive; ripens with Concord. All things considered, probably the most valuable white Grape in cultivation.

SMALL FRUITS

Blackberries

Strong plants: Per 10, $1.50. 100, $8.00

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality. There is no berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness.

Raspberries

Price, except where noted: Per 10, $1.50. 100, $8.00

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Large dark crimson berries

Columbia. Fruit purple. Vigorous in growth.

Latham. A new red Raspberry. Very hardy and extremely productive.

CURRANTS

Gooseberries

Note: In accordance with the wishes of the State Department of Agriculture, we have discontinued growing and selling currants and gooseberries as they are host plants to the white pine blister rust.

Asparagus

Giant Rust-Proof. (Best of all). 2 years. Per 100, $2.50; per 1000, $20.00.

Rhubarb

Champagne. A choice English variety. Two years old. Each 50 cents; per 10, $4.50.

Note: At the prices given in this list we will guarantee to furnish strictly first-class stock of the size and ages named, but as our prices are low, and it is impossible for us to guarantee the life of a plant after it leaves our hands, we cannot replace free any stock which may fail to grow. If a guarantee for one year is desired, add 20 per cent to the list price.

Note: **We have no Agents,** and anyone representing himself as such should be prosecuted as an imposter.

THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES CO.

Bedford, Mass.

Phone: Lexington 0274.

VIGORO

Specially prepared plant food

A well balanced, safe and effective fertilizer for lawns and use in general planting.

Price per 100 lb. bag..... .....$ 6.00
Price per 50 lb. bag..... 3.25
Price per 25 lb. bag..... 1.75

Full directions with each package

Every Day you are Judged by the Appearance of Your Grounds

MEMORANDUM

BEDFORD GROWN

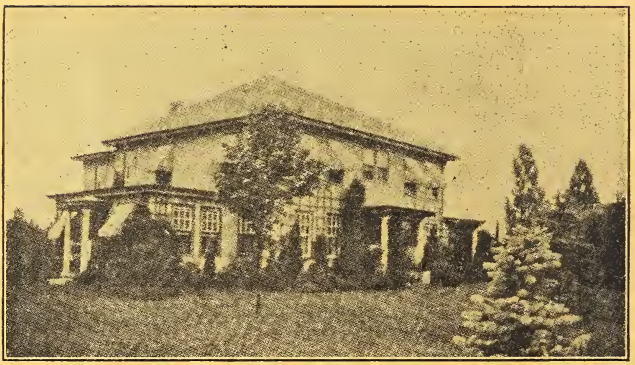
TREES and PLANTS are the

HARDIEST OBTAINABLE

NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES

BEDFORD, MASS.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 0274



"The kiss of the sun for Pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth;
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than any place else on earth."